The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast are served tog-ther with unfailing regu-larity in the Best Homes of Richmond. Is your morning program complete?

The Decay of Rooseveltism

A MERICAN political history offers few parallels to the disintegration which has at last overtaken Colonel Roosevelt's following. In 1912 he polled an amazing vote for President. In 1914 utter and disgraceful defeat has been his lot, for in New York his gubernatorial candidate was overwhelmed, not only by the Republican and Democratic candidates, but even by a rather fishy and impeached ex-Governor, and in Pennsylvania one of the Colonel's chief lieutenants has made a ridiculous showing in his race for the United States senatorship.

The great Roosevelt myth has faded, because he has no platform except such as may be found in his belief that he should be perpetual President of the United States. Of was being taken off this belief. Certainly the voters have done all they can to dull it.

For the Good of the City and the Annex A PPROVAL by the Common Council of a \$534,000 bond issue to effect improvements in the city's newly-acquired territory passes this movement well on its way to final incorporation in the city's fiscal policy. It is a wise policy, demanded by the situation, and there seems no reason to question that it will receive the indorsement of the Board of Aldermen and of the Mayor.

The emergency appropriations that have been made will answer immediate needs and assure proper school facilities and police, fire and health protection for the new territory, until they are provided for regularly in the municipal budget.

It would have been highly absurd for the the law, and wait five years before it could avail itself in full measure of its powers of equally absurd to defer for that period public a position of equality with other sections of Richmond.

Charity Wholesale

THOSE who sent a toy to the Christmas ship are glad. It will help cheer the heart of some suffering child of war's necessities.

eing outfitted by the American relief committee, for the women and children who are starving. Starving? Well, rather-dropping dead in their tracks for lack of something to eat. Upon these who wish it least and who have no part in it and nothing whatever to gain from any issue, heavily falls the hand of war.

It is staggering to the senges to think of 3,000,000 refugees being fed by charity in Brussels, Charleroi, Liege, Namur; Mons and Dinant. It is the sort of news that numbs one, coming from Holland, where the national relief committee agents declare that unless food reaches the helpless noncombatants and refugees immediately, there will be riot and attack upon the authorities. These people will not starve in a huge body, say those on the ground in a position to form opinion, without some desperate demonstration.

The crime of civilization cries out to heaven, and the stench of war's infamy smells to the very Throne. And in all this messing of things, there is only one single bright spot —only one hope of common humanity—and that lies in the spontaneous aching with sympathy that afflicts those who are doing their best to help.

Germany Might Help

A LTHOUGH the American people have reason to be proud of the promptness and generosity with which the Belgian appeal for succor has been answered by this country, that does not prevent their asking why other nations should not help. The fact is that some other nations are doing what they can. For instance, both Holland and England are housing and feeding thousands of those that have been forced to flee from Belgium. The only nation that might, but will not, extend a helping hand is the very nation that has caused the ruin of Belgium and has brought Belgium under its rule-Germany.

As a military necessity, Germany entered Belgium, absorbed much of its food supply and ruined more, killed a large number of its soldiers and those of its citizens that did not comport themselves after the fashion prescribed by Germany for those whose territory

it occupies as a military necessity. But the Belgians who remain in Belgium are presumably good people; at least, they have not yet been shot for being bad, from the German viewpoint. They may only read papers printed in the German language, German money must be considered equal to their own, and they must obey the commands of German military and civil authorities. In short, they have been Germanized as much as they can be in the short time that has elapsed since the blessings of German culture were brought to them.

Being Germanized, it would seem that the noncombaants are entitled to help out of the resources of which Germany is so very proud. It is surely not a military necessity that non-

combatant Belgians should starve or freeze to death.

The United States will do all it can to alleviate the greatest collective misery the world has probably ever known. But Germany would do more for herself than many press agents could do in the way of influencing American opinion, if she would show even an inclination to lighten afflictions caused by her own soldiers, acting, of course,

under the stern stress of military necessity. It is said that in Berlin food is plentiful and prices low. In Belgium there would soon be no food at all at any price, were it not for what is being done by others than the Germans.

Does a German Retreat Impend?

THERE is a new note of confidence and optimism in the reports of operations in Belgium and Northern France sent out from the capitals of the allies and in the accounts of correspondents in the field that the rigid censorship permits to filter through to the outside world.

The German attempt to sweep down the Bichmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:

Daily with Sunday, one week.......15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week......16 cents

To cents

Coast to the channel ports has failed utterly, and the Kaiser has been forced to change his point of attack. Fresh army corps have coast to the channel ports has failed utterly, reinforced the weakened armies north of Arras, and from this point a final blow is being launched. If it should prove unsuccessful, it must be followed, in the opinion of military observers, by a general retirement into Eastern and Southern Belgium.

From this distance, no basis is apparent on which to predicate the strong probability of success. In all the later weeks of the great struggle the allies have shown capacity to meet reinforcements with reinforcements, and to oppose the Germans with equal or superior numbers at every point to which the scene of battle was transferred. The German onslaught wears all the appearance either of final desperation or of an attempt to cover the retreat of the German armies to point closer to their base of supplies.

The latter alternative-that of an impending retreat—is strengthened by German disasters in the eastern theatre of war, where the Russians have won a series of notable long ergo. successes. Unless the reports sent from Petrograd are grossly exaggerated, the Germans soon must withdraw army corps from France and Belgium to withstand a Russian advance into East Prussia. To do this successfully means the shortening of their battle line in he west, and this, in turn, involves a withdrawal toward the German frontier.

There are optimists who expect the conclusion of operations and the end of the war in three months. Unless some tremendous late, there have been indications that the edge change in the situation of affairs shall occur, this seems highly improbable. It is far more likely that, with the advent of winter, the opposing armies will be compelled in large measure to suspend major operations, and that for more than three months a policy of watchful waiting will be pursued by both

Such a situation is highly favorable to the allied cause. It has been made almost inevitable by the masterly strategy of General Joffre, who, while balked in his efforts to outflank the German right, has yet forced the acceptance of battle on his own terms and on ground he had selected. He deserves highly the praise lavished on him by President Poincare and the French people.

Rockefeller to Aid Belgium

THE announcement that the Rockefeller Foundation will carry out a comprehencity to accept the alternative permitted by sive plan for the relief of the afflicted Belgian noncombatants will do something to ease the American mind in its contemplation of the taxation in the annex. It would have been utter wretchedness and destitution now spread thick over the little kingdom, and improvements needed to place the annex in which has followed its people to the other countries in which they have sought refuge. Nor can any thinking opponent of the concentration of wealth deny that in this particular manifestation great wealth sheds glory on the entire American people.

the Belgians. None of them has either the means nor the brains which the Rockefeller Foundation commands, but, with the aid of the latter's resources of money and trained to means nor the brains which the Rockefeller which is anything doing at all downtown on Sunday is in the morning! And then there's the latter's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds from Later's the latter's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the branch of the canal running from Later's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the branch of the canal running from Later's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Sunday is in the morning! And then there's the latter's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Sunday is in the morning! And then there's the latter's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Sunday is in the morning! And then there's the latter's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Sunday is in the morning! And then there's the latter's resources of money and trained to the Query Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" finds great fault with "disrupted homes" in the Cuery Column. "Virginia woman" the Belgians. None of them has either the pecially Sunday school, come at a most inconmen, all the efforts can be combined so as to assure a maximum of good to the beneficiaries. Something like a sigh of relief will go up from this country at the knowledge that the needs of a nation made destitute are

to be adequately answered. In the end the Rockefeller Foundation's beneficent work may be extended to the helpless in other countries engaged in the war For the present it is enough to know that what is probably the most splendid private philanthropy of all time will lighten the woes of one innocent and cruelly afflicted people.

Voices are not lacking to declare that there is misery in this country without going abroad to look for it. Among the many sufficient answers that might be found, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the most wretched poverty in this country is fatted ease to what hundreds of thousands of Belgians are now undergoing.

The Result in New York

THERE were many causes contributing to the Democratic reverse in the State of New York, some of them similar to those in other States, and others peculiar to New York. Chief among the latter is probably the fact that the Democratic party in the Empire State is without effective leadership. Tammany Hall is the organization, and Tammany Hall is very much on the defensive in its own

party, national, State and municipal. Governor Glynn, who sought re-election, is admitted to have done well, and to have given promise of doing better. But he did have been completely obliterated. Only one appeal in the interest of that party was heeded, and that was in behalf of the President himself. He asked support, and by an intelligent independent vote in many places it has been given Mr. Murphy's organization. Nor has any of the anti-Tammany cohorts shown any but the palest sort of generalship, or, one might even say, of conviction.

The policy of "starving out" Tammany Hall promises to be as slow a method of extinguishing it as calling it hard names and prophesying its impending dissolution. It will be swept away when the people, under the leadership of the strong political general who will, in due course, be produced by the De mocracy of the Empire State, resolve that it

When T. R. learned the election results, he quoted Scripture, out of which he also took Armageddon-but not very far.

It was apathy founded on confidence that he people would not change satisfactory conditions that marked the election.

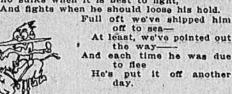
For a time, at least, campaign speeches are

on the unconditional contraband list. How about compulsory education for

voters?

Carransa Carranza is a stubborn wight,
Who will not do as he is told,
Who sulks when it is best to fight,
And fights when he should loose his hold.

SONGS AND SAWS



He's proof 'gainst editorial stab And flery rhymester's burning stanza,

Nor will a more material jab
Suffice to move this pest, Carranza.
Why won't he heed our fervent plea
And our happiness enhance
By dashing madly off to sea
And giving Mexico a chance?

The Pessimist Says:

It must be particularly hard on the Colonel when he considers that the family's officeholding representative, after the next Congress takes possession of the Capitol, will be his stand-pat son-in-law, Nick Longworth.

"Father," said the small boy, "what do the papers mean when they say that an army effected a tactical withdrawal?"
"That, my son," said the feet same thing as a military Marathon.

Pursued by the Enemy.

Restaurant Proprietor—What was the matter with that customer who jumped up from his seat, threw a plate at you and then rushed out of the door? Waiter-Why, when I served his salad I handed him some French dressing. Restaurant Proprietor-Well?

Waiter-It turns out his name is Schmidt.

Uncle Zach's Philosophy Deseyer folks wat's alluz talkin' erbout chahity ginnin' at home would'n reckernize chahity ef dey saw it on de street, an' dey ain' got ernuff at home ter full a pint cup. human kineness in dem hab turned to clabbah

> Thorns on the Rose.
> The autumn leaves are falling
> (But that they always do),
> The dust clouds keep a-rising
> (They have that habit, too), The city streets are littered; We all exclaim, "Ker-choo!"
> es, autumn, 'spite its beauties,
> Has drawbacks not a few.
> THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

coratic Congressman from the Seventh District, Editor Byrd sings in his Winchester Evening Star: "The large majority for Mr. Hay is considered an almost unanimous indorsement of his ecord in Congress." That they believe in making Hay the winner whether the sun shines or not in the Seventh is demonstrated by the handsome majority of over 4,000 given the Congressman, who has served his district faithfully and well nearly twenty years.

There is a plaintive note in this from the Fredericksburg Journal: "There are no candidates for the Nobel peace prize this year. Each year this prize is given to the man or woman who has done the most to promote universal peace during the preceding year." Popularity makes candidates, and it does appear that the Dove of Peace is about as popular this year as a crinoline skirt.

The hour for church services in South Bostor loesn't suit Editor Lacy, of the Halifax Gazette. He devotes half a column to an entreaty "to the pastors of the churches of South Boston" for a change in the time o' day when he may more conveniently hie him to his place of worship. He puts it ingeniously, too, as the following ex-Sunday morning services. At first glance this sounds irrational, not to say irrelevant, but, Innumerable agencies are seeking to succor gentlemen, consider: Your morning services, espapers. You surely don't expect us to ginia.

go through the day without a Sunday paper? The lady seems to imagine that Christianity Such a thing would be unheard of."

> "It is the same old defeated Bill," is the way the Newport News Press appraises the ruins Quite so. The mill refused to grind for Bill with the water that had passed.

> The Petersburg Index-Appeal opines: "Turkey seems hunting for the hash." Which reminds us that those ultra-patriotic hotel and restaurant keepers in London and Paris who have excluded German dishes from their menus are now hard crowded by the opportunity to scratch another favorite from their cards.

> Flippantly remarks the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: "A Berlin dispatch says Turkey has for-mally annexed Egypt, but Great Britain at this writing still retains control of the government and the country." Is the V.-P. so far behind the advance of psychology that it cannot give deference to the virtue of absent treatment?

Current Editorial Comment

The havoc wrought by Democrats
Saved by
Wilson
Wilson

The havoc wrought by the Republicans of many States in the Democratic representation in Congress was very great. A macrity in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin for all practical purposes, but so marrow as to compel the most serious reflection.

The havoc wrought by the many States in the Democratic representation in the Democratic republicans of many States in the Democratic representation in the Democratic republicans of many States in the Democratic representation in the Democratic republicans of many States in the Democratic representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation in the House of about 145 has been reduced to a margin representation representation

Important as were the accomplishments of the Sixty-third Congress, it is plain now that but for Woodrow Wilson, Democratic control would to him, but in a measure that can excuse no self-deception on the part of anybody. There has been no political revolution such as took place in 1910, and, considering the membership of the United States Senate, there will be no political revolution for several years to come. Mr. Wilson is assured of a Congress in harmon, with his principles during the latter half of hi administration. In doemstic policies he and his party have been checked. The sobering effect of the elections should be useful to them. Some of the high domestic enterprises of President Wilson may have been halted by Tuesday's elections. Nothing that has happened at home should diminish his influence abreed. should diminish his influence abroad or reveal to the world anything but a loyal and united people in his support.—New York World.

it teaches us the plain lesson that the Demo-cratic party must nominate good men and indorse wise measures if it wishes to win. If it does do that, it can win; otherwise, it will lose. Good citizens, even though they be the most partisan of Democrats, would not have this situation otherwise.—Baltimore Sun.

The Hamilton Herald offers this Duty of Congress

Congress

message: "If President Wilson would take the troubly to read some of the messages."

message: "If President Wilson would take the trouble to read some of the messages of Grover Cleveland in demanding retrepchment in all departments of the government, it might help him in preparing his message to Congress in December. The extravagance and profligacy of the Federal administration since Cleveland's time has been a crying shame, and has made heavy taxation imperative. The people are entitled to relief along this line." President Wilson believes in economy, as sincerely, perhaps, as did Grover Cleveland, but, unfortunately, he has had on his hands an unwieldy Congress, and in its recognition of the power it possessed it became uncontrollable in the work that it should have set itself to do in its that it should have set itself to do in its capacity to economize. The President tried to "hold it in order," and measurably did so.— Houston Post.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 7, 1864.)

The war news for this morning may be shortly disposed of. There was none. The War Depart-ment dld not receive a single official dispatch yesterday, and the news that came through other was mostly bogus.

Sunday night quietude prevailed on the lines, both below Richmond and in front of Petersburg. There was but one exception, and that was the shelling at Dutch Gap, an operation not to be discontinued even for a prayer and fast

been coming in from the north side of the James within the past two days. They report that the Federal officers are doing all things they can think of to make the men fight. Martial music is kept up all the time, and big rations of whiskey are being issued. Deserters are proverbially unreliable, but the fact that these came within the lines with canteens well filled with whiskey goes to prove the truth of at least one of their assertions.

Secrétary of the Confederate States Treasury G. A. Trepholius annuacce that least the secretary of the confederate of the confederate states.

Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury G. A. Trenholm, announces that loans on the security of the \$500,000,000 6 per cent nontaxable bonds of the Confederacy, issued under the seventh section of the currency law, deposits are now on call in this city, and by the assistant treasurers at Charleston and Mobile, and at the depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Seventh and Montromery, and certifications. Savannah, Augusta and Montgomery, and certifi-cates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds are to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to

the payment of said certificates.

The enemy has an unusually large fleet in Hampton Roads, among it several monitors and other peculiar looking specimens of naval

Two Federal gunboats ascended the Nansemond River last week, and landed a party of about sixty men, who made a dash on Chucka-tuck and arrested all the male citizens of the illage except three very old men. Learning, however, that Nansemond County is free from Confederate conscription, they released the prisoners with an admonition to keep out of the Confederate service.

Federal gunboats are threatening the town of Smithfield, in Isle of Wight County, and they may try to burn the town at any time.

Memphis papers, just received, emphatically deny the reports of the defeat of General Sterling Price in Missouri, and set forth the idea that these reports were especially gotten up to help the election of Lincoln to the presidency. To the starving public, Tardy & Williams, grocers and commission merchants, offer at private sale, in small quantities, potatoes, apples, tallow, soap and chestnuts; also good old whiskey in any quantities.

The Voice of the People

-A benighted suffragist asks The Times Sir,—A benighted suffragist asks The Times-Dispatch for an explanation of the phrase, "Sex Millennium," the title of an article that appeared www.wirginia.woman," in this morning's paper by "Virginia Woman."
Also she would like to ask the "Virginia Woman" how "an anomaly can crack a shell"? Perhaps this communication should be addressed

and nature are one and the same. She says:
"When we cut loose from nature's moorings,
we drift we know not where." Hasn't it always
been the task of the Christian to war with SUFFRAGIST.

Richmond, November 5, 1914.

The Bright Side of Life

"Going to the theatre again? Why, you saw that piece only the other night."
"Yes; but not in my new frock."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Keeping Everybody Busy.

"Feeding the fighting men is keeping Chicago busy," says a dispatch. And we might add that fighting the feeding men is furnishing occupation for the balance of us.—Philadelphia Ledger.

She Knew He Was Married.

"Mr. Smith, to whom you were talking somuch, is a married man." "Oh. I knew that."

"How did you know it?"
"By the way he listened."—Baltimore Amer-

"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean— I've known you long enough to drop the 'miss,' haven't I?" She fixed her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze. "Yes, I think you have," "What prefix do you wish to substi-

tute?"-Catholic Citizen. A Hard Date to Pass. "Did you send Helen Plum a birthday present?"
"Yes, I always do."
"Which birthday is it?"

"I don't know. I'm inclined to think, however, that I've sent her three presents for the twenty-second."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What Happened to Mary?

"Mary," said her little brother Robert, at the breakfast table, "did Mr. Evans take any of the umbrellas or hats from the rack when he was going home last night?"

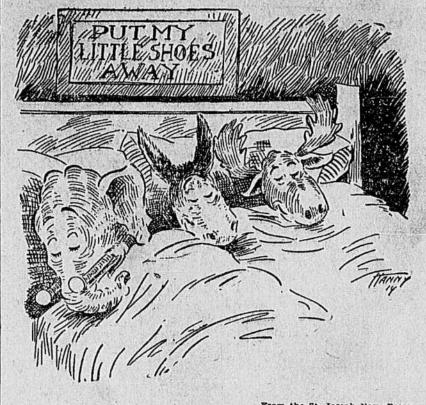
"Why, of course not, Bobbie," replied Mary, with a laugh. "Why should he?"

"That's just what I'd like to know," said Bobbie, with a puzzled air; "because when he went out I heard him say, I'm going to steal just one,' and—why, what's the matter. Mary?" just one, and—why, what's the matter, Mary?". Weekly Telegraph.

Queries and Answers

party. That puts the majority party on its mettle, and is one of the best possible assurances of good government. Here in Maryland S. Hunter contain nothing worth selling.

"We've Had a Bully Time, Anyway One of the Day's Best Cartoons,



-From the St. Joseph News-Press.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE WAR NEWS

The National Georgraphic Society | lomes and twenty-one miles north of has prepared the following facts concerning places that are figuring prominently in the news of the military operations in the European war:

Fresnes,-A small town in the northern part of France, five miles nobleman," wrote a historian in the north of Valenciennes and four miles from the Belgian border, with a population of about 6,000. The first vein of coal in that part of France was discovered at Fresnes, and coal-mining has ever since been the principal industry. Glassworks and beet sugar factories also contribute their share to the activities of the place.

Pagny.-The little town on the railroad between Pont a Mousson and Metz, where, before the present war, the customs line into France was passed by passengers going from Metz and other German points. The hills to the left of the Moselle are noted for the fine diers is located there. The inhabitants quality of the wine produced there. The | manufacture linen and woolen fabrics, extensive ruins of the feudal fortress, the Chateau de Preny, the finest in all Lorraine, are located to the southwest of the town. The chateau was built by the Dukes of Lorraine and was dismantled in the Seventeenth Century. Roman antiquities may be found in king, near the source of the Hex River, abundance throughout this region.

Frelinghien.-One of the northernmost towns of France, in the Depart- a pleasing appearance. It is near the ment of Nord, two miles northeast of foot of the Magallesberg, Bananas, Armentieres and seven miles north- figs, oranges, citron and apricots are west of Lille, on the Lys River, which grown in great profusion in the town separates it from Belgium. The town and its environs, and form the greater has a population of about 1,200 and its part of its commerce. It has a popuinhabitants are employed in distilleries lation of about 1,000.

Vermelles .-- A village of Northern France, five miles southwest of Bethune and thirteen miles north of Ar- is the capital of a district of the same ras, on a small hill overlooking a name, and is 180 miles northeast of branch of the canal running from La- Bloemfontein and 100 miles south of population is about 1,600.

Cambrin.-This hamlet of Northern France is located in the centre of a large, grassy plain, seventeen miles southwest of Lille and five miles east of Bethune, on a small affluent of the Lys. The raising of cattle and the sale of the agricultural products of the four miles from the Belgian border, on neighboring country are the principal the Chiers River. Part of the town

Cernay,-A busy industrial town, a sort of miniature Pittsburgh, in Southern Alsace, located on the left bank of the Thur, nine miles northwest of Mulhausen, and eighteen miles northeast of Belfort. Besides being in a coal and iron mining region, Cernay has an important textile industry and numerous machine shops. The population approximates 6,000.

Sanles .-- An Alsatian town, just across the French border, eight miles north of east of St. Die, and thirty-three miles southwest of Strassburg, near the source of the Bruche. Since 1870 there has been considerable emigration to France. The present populations is about 10,000. Lace, hosiery and cot-ton and woolen goods are manufac-tured, and various kinds of stone are quarried near-by. Several abandoned from mines are in the neighborhood. The region around Saales is noted for its beautiful and diversified scenery.

sayest in the Netherlands." It is bounded by hills, and is situated thirty-four miles east of Utrecht and twelve miles from the German border. It was originally a residence of the Dukes of Gueldreland, and was once extensively fortified. Its ramparts, however, have been converted into charming name of the town is L'Ecluse. have been converted into charming public promenades. Cabinetware, mirrors, carriages, mathematical instruments, cotton, potteries, soap and oil are among its products. Paper mills are located in the vicinity, and the town is a market for corn, cattle and fish. Arnham has a population of about 65,000.

west of Czernowitz, on the left bank of the Pruth. "Coming from the south, Sniatyn is the first town which, from the houses and steeples down to the dogs and cats, is the property of one early part of the last century. The place has a fine castle, a college and excellent schools. Several tanneries and beet root manufactories are located there, and its agricultural fairs are well attended. The population is approximately 13,000.

Polices.-A Bohemian town, thirty miles southeast of Chrudin and an equal distance from the German border. The place is about 120 miles west of Cracow and is on an affluent of the Schwarza River. Ancient walls inclose the town, and a school for the education of the children of Bohemian soland operate spinning mills and bleacheries. There is an active trade in linen and flax.

Rustenburg.-A town in the Transvaal, South Africa, sixty miles west of Pretoria and 110 miles east of Mafe-The town, situated at an altitude of 3,700 feet, is regularly built and makes

Hellbron .- A town in the northern part of Orange Free State, a British possession in South Africa. The place Pretoria. It is in the central part of the mining district of the Orange River colony, and owes its prosperity to the coal and iron ore taken from the surrounding hilly country. Heilbron has a population of about 1,000.

Montmedy.-A fortified town of the second class in Northern France, twenty-four miles north of Verdun and activities. The population is about 500, is on a steep height, defended by advanced works of considerable extent and part on a plain defended by a wall and flanked with bastioned towers. and flanked with bastioned towers. The houses are ill built, and the streets are irregular. Hosiery, Nails, vinegar, leather, beer, oil, flour and lumber are manufactured there, while large stone quarries are in the immediate neighborhood. In the near-by Abbey of Orval Louis XVI. and his family took refuge on their flight from Paris. The walls of the town were built in 1220. Montmedy was repeatedly taken by Montmedy was repeatedly taken by France from Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Germany cap-tured it in 1815 and again in 1870, after town has been on the decline for a half century, the population in that time having shrunk from 3,000 to 2,000.

Sluis.-Not long ago this little Holland town, just across the Belgian border and three miles from the coast line, was a fortress of the first class; The region around Saales is noted for its beautiful and diversified scenery.

Arnhem.—This town, on the Old Rhine, has been described as "the gayest in the Netherlands." It is also connects the place with Bruges, bounded by hills, and is situated thirty-four miles east of Utrecht and twelve the sea curious to the southwest. The place has a curious beautiful and the southwest. The place has a curious beautiful and the southwest.

Hautmont.—A town of Northern France, four miles southwest of Mau-beuge and six miles from the Belgian border, near the Sambre River. Sev-eral iron foundries and rifle factories are located there. The place has population of about 7,000,

fish. Arnham has a population of about 65,000.

Minsk.—One of the most ancient towns of Russia, and the capital of the government of the same name, on the Svilotch, 150 miles east of Grodno. It belonged to the Krivitches, an early Slavonic tribe, and was captured by Ryngold, Prince of Lithuania, in 1236. Russia annexed it in 1655, and it was occupied by French troops in 1812. It has been part of the Czar's realm uninterruptedly since November of that year. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and until recent years its houses were built mostly of weed. The manufacture of soap, wax, tobacco, pottery, matches, leather, lumber, tile, linen and woolen goods, spirits and beer, and iron founding and iron ming, are its chief idustries. Its population of about 3,000, and has several iron works and tanneries.